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an idealistic faith in the future and in the value of ideas as a contribution to social and political betterment. A number of his ideas have already been transformed into legislation through the Hague Conferences. The book is published by the Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment. Professor Borchard deserves the thanks of his legal brethren for having undertaken the difficult task of translation and annotation, a task performed with brilliant success.

*David Werner Amram.*

THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS. By Hugo Grotius. Translated with a revision of the Latin Text of 1633 by Ralph Van Deman Magoffin. Edited with an Introductory note by James Brown Scott. New York. Oxford University Press, 1916. Pp. XV-79. Price, \$2 net.

Within recent years it was hoped that the phrase "freedom of the seas" would attain a satisfactory definition in the Grotian sense that there can be no proprietary right in the sea. The question is still an open one and international jurists will again and again refer to and quote the great work of Grotius in seeking a final decision. The Carnegie Endowment has added to its list of valuable works in the field of international law this edition of Grotius's Freedom of the Sea, giving on opposite pages the Latin text and an admirable, scholarly and idiomatic translation by Professor Magoffin. There is an illuminating introductory note by Dr. Scott and Grotius's valuable footnotes. The book is printed in beautiful, bold type, which, as in the Incunabulac, intensifies the pleasure in the text through the pleasure in the reading. It is a delight to handle books of this kind which tempt to study through the beauty of their form.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW AND PRACTICE OF RECEIVERS, in two volumes. By Ralph E. Clark. Cincinnati, The W. H. Anderson Co., 1918. Pp. LXXXV-2176.

Clark on Receivers is the most practical book on the subject and will no doubt find its place among the works of ready reference in the library of every lawyer who has to deal with this most important subject. It is a veritable encyclopaedia and includes citations to the very latest cases. The first volume begins with a study of the origin and nature of receivers, followed by consideration of the jurisdiction in their appointment and the courts by which they may be appointed. Then follows a chapter on the purpose of receivership and a series of chapters giving the law of receivers arranged under special topical headings such as receivers of estates, receivers between partners, receivers in mortgage cases, receivers of railways and the like. Their powers and duties are followed by chapters relating to pleadings, practice and procedure. The second volume gives the various American and English statutes affecting receiverships, rules of court and equity rules relating to receivers, a special chapter on the English and American Trading with the Enemy Acts in their relation to this subject and finally, one of the most valuable features of the work, a collection of about two hundred forms gathered from actual cases pending or adjudicated. This collection will be found to be of exceptional value by the practitioner. In this work, scholarship has been subordinated to practicality. It is a book that appeals to the busy practitioner who will find it an admirable guide in his researches.

*David Werner Amram.*